

# SIDNEY REVIEW

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SIDNEY, B. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1914

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## REV. HUGH DOBSON DELIVERS VERY INTERESTING LECTURE

THE CHILD DEATH RATE ALL OVER CANADA IS VERY HIGH,  
DUE TO CONDITIONS THAT COULD BE REMEDIED IF  
MORE CARE WAS TAKEN, SAYS MR. DOBSON.

Rev. Hugh Dobson, Western Field Secretary of the Methodist Church, gave a most interesting and masterly address in Wesley Methodist church on Tuesday evening last. The address was listened to by a goodly number of people of people who were much enthused with the splendid exposition and visions of the field of work taken up by this important branch of the Church's work. Mr. Dobson began by quoting the statement from the Gospel by Mark, that Jesus ordained twelve that they should be with Him and that He might send them forth to preach and He gave them power to heal sicknesses and to cast out devils. This verse gave an outline of the work of the church. Fellowship, Evangelism and Social Service constituted the mission. Though all can more or less have fellowship with Christ by meditating upon the teaching, thoughts, and life of Jesus, yet the ministry was specially set apart as leaders in the work of Evangelism and Social Service. They were specially ordained to preach the Gospel. The Gospel was the good news of a new and needed change that was near at hand. The human voice in preaching is as powerful to-day as ever in convincing people that a better condition of affairs is immediately possible. Too many have given up in despair. In the struggle for individual or social betterment or development. We must have men whose voice will have great influence in putting heart into the people to enter into the work of reform with hope and enthusiasm. This work of evangelism, which is the first work of the preacher and the church is not separated from the practical fulfillment of this promised development, which is the Social service enterprise of war against social wrongs and the destruction of the enemies of the welfare of the individual. Social service has to do with healing sickness and casting out devils, which is the Oriental way of describing the work of getting rid of the foes of human life and progress. The word salvation as used by Jesus meant health. He came that men might have the fullest and completest life possible. He came to seek that which was lost, meaning that which was wasted. Health in this sense is not merely of soul or body, but of both. Salvation means the complete well being of the Entire Being. Formerly the medical profession confined their whole attention to the curing of diseases, but in these days their supreme task is becoming more and more the prevention of disease by promoting such conditions of living as will ensure health and growth. Continually medical men are being thrown into closer association with the Christian church in promoting physical health as a basis for mental and spiritual health and growth. The church as never before is looking into

the matter of making war against social wrongs.

In an effort to secure health for the individual we must start with the child life. The statistics of child mortality is appalling, and in Canada we are by no means the least offenders. There are three great causes of the large death rate of infants. First, ignorance of how to care for children; second, improper and impure food; third, hereditary disability. Our system of education should be so changed as to give girls a thorough training in caring for babies, even if it be as a result of the dropping of the study of subjects of much less value in political life. The experiment on the baby by an entirely untrained young couple often resulting in death of the child is a terrible loss to society and a sin before God. A thorough inspection of milk farms and milk depots, etc., should be systematically and thoroughly carried on.

The use of alcoholic drinks should be prohibited on the part of the parents, because scientific tests show a very high percentage of the death of babies is due to the weakening effects upon children through the use of alcoholic drinks by the parents. Better care of growing children is required. The greatest enemy of the child at any age is strong drink. Seventy-five per cent. of the children coming to the Chicago Children's Protective Society last year were children of drinking parents, and the same percentage would hold equally true of alcoholism when considering all the enemies of the growing child. It has been found in countries where women suffrage has been gained that conditions for women and children have noticeably improved, resulting in the lessening of the child death rate.

Alcoholic drinks by all tests shown always lessen the power of endurance and efficiency. Their use diminishes power to resist disease and tends always to lower vitality. The grain destroyed in the manufacture of liquor excludes its use for food, thus adding to its destructive powers. An edict issued at the beginning of the present war by Russia prohibiting the use of any alcoholic beverage corresponding to our whiskey, has proved so satisfactory to the Russian people generally as to warrant the second edict issued the other day that the use of such beverage is prohibited for all time to come. The discovery of this great blessing to Russia it is felt will atone to some extent for the sacrifice of so many lives in the war. This present war seems to be in a great measure a war on alcoholic drink as a great enemy to the success of any nation.

Mr. Dobson had some excellent charts by which to illustrate his remarks. He made many references to existing conditions in British Columbia that in many particulars were distressing. Much progress is being

made along many lines yet there is much reform to be sought. The people themselves are ultimately responsible in this matter and must demand the necessary legislation and enforcement of law. Something must be done first to convince men and women of the reality and seriousness of the facts of the case, and a campaign carried on to arouse and unite the whole province in the matter.

At the conclusion of the address a substantial offering was made to help meet the financial demands of the department, and a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Dobson for his illuminating and forceful lecture. A resolution was also passed to send a request to the Provincial Government to have all bar rooms in the Province closed at six o'clock, instead of ten, until the end of the war. From all accounts it appears that the amount of liquor being sold in these hard times is equal to and even in excess of the sales in the past prosperous times. It is felt something should be done to prevent the usual evil consequences this is bound to bring. The resolution also urged the government to give municipalities the right of local veto of the sale of intoxicating liquors within their limits.

## STOOD BY HIS COMRADE WHEN WARDEN APPEARED

We heard a good story the other day about two Sidney sports that is well worth repeating. They went for a day's shooting on one of the islands to the north. One of the gentlemen had a license and the other had not owing to his not being able to procure one in town before he left. However they set out and during the course of their rambles they suddenly came face to face with a real live game warden—and they had "the goods" upon them, too. Suddenly one of the pair took to his heels and ran like a deer down the sloping side of the hill, and after him came the game warden. Over rocks and boulders, through brush and scrub and pools of water ran the pursued and pursuer until fully half a mile had been traversed, when the warden at last succeeded in cornering the man with the gun. He immediately demanded to see the license and he nearly took a fit when the man coolly pulled it out and handed it to him.

"What in the Sam Hill did you run away for when you had this upon you?" demanded the man of the law, demanded the man of the law.

"Well, you see," said the sport, "the other fellow didn't have any."

## A FORLORN HOPE.

Frank Morley tells this one: It was a recruit's first appearance at the rifle range. The range officer tried him first at five hundred yards, and the recruit could not come within a mile at three hundred yards. His last was even worse than his first. The officer looked at him with disgust and losing his temper, shouted the command in his face.

"Attention! Fix bayonets! charge the target! It's your only chance!"

Even the entry of the Turk as a German ally does not appear to have alienated the sympathies of the American people from the allies.

## MISS EVA HART WILL SING AT CONCERT IN AID OF I. O. D. E.

MADAME GERTRUDE HUNTLEY GREEN, THE GREAT VIOLINIST,  
AND OTHER TALENTED SINGERS FROM THE CITY OF  
VICTORIA WILL TAKE PART IN THE PROGRAM.

A grand patriotic concert will be given in Berquist's hall on Wednesday, November 25th, at 8.30 p.m. The concert will be in aid of the funds of the Allies Chapter, North Saanich, Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.

The musical arrangements are in the hands of Miss Eva Hart and there is no doubt that the concert is going to be one of supreme merit. Madame Gertrude Huntley Green who is undoubtedly the finest violinist in Canada will give two selections. Mr. Harry Davis, baritone, who made such a sensation by his rendition of the famous marching song, "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," at the recent patriotic concert at the Royal Victoria Theatre, will appear and give this and many other patriotic numbers, including "The Flag That Never

Comes Down."

Mr. Robert MacKenzie, tenor, also of Victoria, will sing "The Sons of the Motherland," and other selections.

Miss Lowndes, well known in England as a reciter, will give patriotic selections, and Miss Eva Hart, who needs no introduction to a Sidney audience, will sing the famous recruiting song, "Your King and Country Need You." This is being sung nightly in London by scores of vocalists. Miss Hart will also sing "Brave Women Who Wait," and "The Minstrel Boy," and others. From this it will be seen that no one can afford to miss this musical treat. Colonel Layard will open the concert with a few words.

Reserved seat tickets are now on sale at 50 cents and general admission tickets at 25 cents.

## THE GERMANS FEAR THE INDIAN FIGHTERS

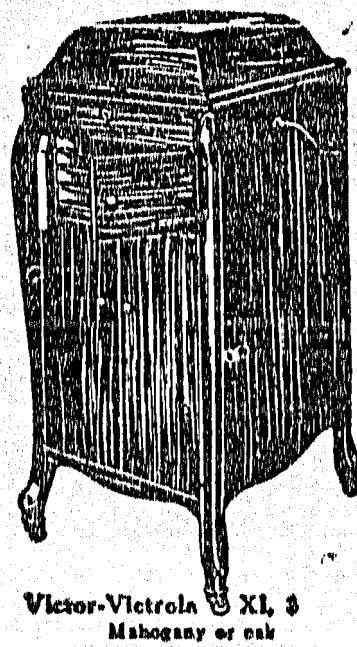
Copenhagen, Nov. 7.—According to news from Berlin of Thursdays date, the reported defeat of the Germans in Belgium by Indian troops has created a disheartening impression in Germany. The Germans say the Indians are personally much stronger and more nimble than the German soldiers, and it is, therefore, impossible for the latter to vanquish them in hand-to-hand fighting unless they are much more numerous.

It is reported that the British reserve the Indians until the moment arrives for a hand-to-hand combat.

Germany hoped the insurrection in the transvaal would take place in August, in accordance with secret agreements with Generals De Wet and Beyers so that the Indian troops would be sent to Cape Town instead of Europe.

## LUMBER TO AUSTRALIA.

Hon. Dr. Young, Provincial Secretary, on Monday received a letter from Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, explanatory of the situation in Australia relative to the market for British Columbia lumber. Mr. Ross says that shortly after the outbreak of the war it was deemed advisable to postpone until further notice, the project for the erection of public buildings at Canberra, the capital of the Commonwealth, and that it had never been contemplated that in importing lumber for such buildings there would be any discrimination against Canada. In this and all other matters affecting importations from Canada, every effort is being exerted by the trade commissioner to ensure that justice is done the exporters from this country.



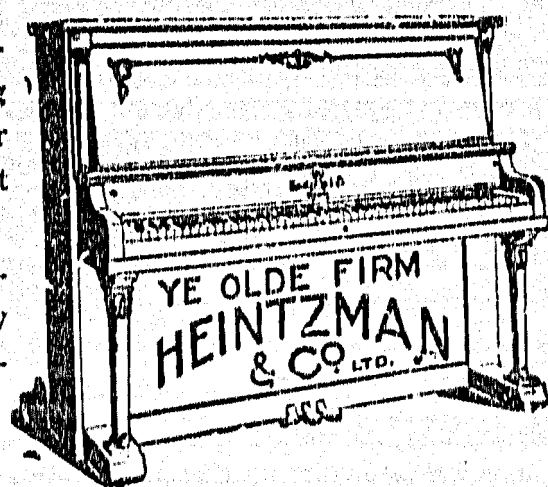
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A. EMERY MOORE,  
EDITOR

### ARE WE DOWNHEARTED? NO!

To British people everywhere a reverse for the army is not so shocking as a naval reverse, and it is impossible to deny that the public was depressed by the news of the battle in the South Pacific, even more than it was saddened by the sinking of the three cruisers in the North Sea. Regret over these tragic incidents is inevitable, and it is not unbecoming for any people, but we must not let a temporary emotion cloud our eyes to the fact, after all, they are mere incidents. In fact, all the naval losses sustained by all the naval powers up to the present time are insignificant. Relatively they amount to no more than the wiping out of a couple of regiments. Hardly a day goes by that the warring nations do not suffer greater losses in lives and property than the sum total of naval losses down to the present time. We cannot expect to go through this war without many more naval losses. We must expect to hear of the piratical German cruisers sinking other British merchantmen. Time and good luck, as the Admiralty says, are needed before these ships can be hunted down. They are playing the game at sea, just as the German soldiers are playing it on land, namely, with a total disregard for the rules of warfare. These German cruisers are practically pirates, as they will sail under any flag that will enable them to approach an unsuspecting enemy, and we have no doubt would not hesitate to violate neutrality if, for instance, they could not purchase necessary stores and had an opportunity of seizing them.

To expect that because the British navy is so much more powerful than the German navy it would come scathless through the war is to expect the impossible. A man might just as well expect to engage in battle with a formidable antagonist and emerge without a mark upon him. Great Britain never yet engaged in war without passing many dark and dreary days. We may thank God that as a rule the dark days were the early days. Most of us who recall the Boer War will remember that there were weeks on end in which never a gleam came to dispel the heavy gloom, when Monday's disaster was followed faithfully by Tuesday's disaster, and that by Wednesday's. Yet there was never a doubt in the mind of the British nation as to the ultimate end of the war. Nor is there any more doubt to-day about the inevitable end of the present war. The price of final victory is temporary defeat, but there should be no discouragement. The British way is not to be profoundly depressed by reverses, nor to be greatly elated by victory. Many times the pendulum will swing between the two before we win through.

### SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD

No fewer than 300,000 British soldiers are under the orders of Field Marshal Sir John French on the firing lines at this time. Beyond these however, there were many auxiliary troops on duty at the transport and supply base. This army acts as a complete unit in conjunction with their French comrades under the command of General Joffre.

The British base is near a port on the English Channel, and the field of

action of the British troops is near the Belgian frontier, and in Belgium itself. Virtually all the British soldiers in the field, of all branches of the army are men with a considerable amount of experience, many of them having had from ten to twelve years' training and have participated in Great Britain's wars in various parts of the world. The gaps in their ranks are being filled by re-listed ranksmen who have hastened back to the army at Lord Kitchener's call.

By December this year, when it is expected large bodies of British territorials who have volunteered for foreign service will have been training sufficiently to take the field it is estimated that the force at Sir John French's disposal will have reached 500,000 men. These will include the British and native troops from India and portions of the garrisons at Malta and Gibraltar. By that time also many of the Australians, Canadians and New Zealand detachments will have joined the forces on the Continent.

The bulk of Lord Kitchener's new army of 100,000 men now coming into being will not, according to an expert military view, be ready for service in the field until next spring, but owing to the superior class of men who have responded to the call, their training is progressing rapidly.

Among them, according to authoritative circles, there are nearly 200,000 old soldiers who have served in the British regular army for periods ranging from seven to twelve years, and these form an admirable stiffening for the new recruits from civil life, whom they assist in training. To these must be added many men who had served short periods in the volunteer forces of the militia.

According to officers recently arrived from England, all weakly men among the new recruits have been rapidly weeded out during the stiff training and most of the men are developing into fine shots, while their excellent physical condition will make them a valuable addition to the vast allied army which will be in the field next Spring to recommence the campaign against Germany.

Lord Kitchener, to whom every Englishman now looks up to as the savior of the country, believes the war will last three years. He said that privately this week. His observations were repeated to me by an unimpeachable authority, writes a London correspondent of the Chicago Tribune who adds:

"K. of K." whatever some of his complacent countrymen think about the task of beating the Germans, is under no delusions as to its magnitude. He looks upon it as a struggle which will strain the resources of the Empire as they never were strained before. He harbors no misgivings as to the final outcome.

The Kaiser must and will bite the dust, but the man who licked the "fuzzy-wuzzies" in the Sudan, whipped the Boers and hammered the Indian army into shape, knows that the terribly efficient organism called the German war machine cannot be demolished without effort. How mighty it must be is indicated by Kitchener's belief that fighting will still be going on in 1917.

Western grain men predict an increase in the wheat acreage of the prairie provinces amounting to nearly two million acres. The 12,500,000 acres under wheat should, in a good year, give a yield of at least 250,000,000 bushels. Ontario will probably have 25,000,000 bushels extra. The 300,000,000 bushel mark should be easily reached.

All letters going out of Germany now must be unsealed, and written in plain German. No even by post can information get out of Germany that the authorities wish kept from the world. That is why so little is heard respecting the internal troubles of Germany.

A German newspaper expresses regret that those who blame the Kaiser for the war are not told to "Shut up your dirty snouts." Somehow or other German culture does not seem to be standing the strain very well.

Mount Vesuvius is in eruption, but is likely to become disgusted with the scant attention paid to the fuss she is making that she will permanently retire from the eruption business.

It is reported that even the women are fighting in Russia. However, this may mean no more than that some of the Czar's soldiers have acquired the shaving habit.

One serious difficulty of those who attempt to name the war according to the number of nations involved is that they have to find a new name each week.

Judging from the showing the Bull Moose made in the United States elections the Progressives run some risk of being mistaken for Austrians.

We may lose some fights, but "The Day" will be ours. We may drop an occasional trick, but will win the game.

### REASONING IS USELESS.

Paris, Nov. 10.—Maurice Maeterlinck, in an editorial in the Figaro urges the allies to designate hostage German cities which will be razed to the ground in case the complementary Belgian cities are destroyed by the Germans during their retreat out of Belgium, which is bound to simulate the warth of German vandals.

M. Maeterlinck suggests that Berlin be named as a hostage city against Brussels, Hamburg against Antwerp, Nuremberg against Ghent. He suggests that notice of this decision to be served on the Germans at once, as he has been informed from a reliable personal source that the palace, the city hall and the cathedral of Brussels have already been mined and are ready to be blown to atoms at an instant's notice.

M. Maeterlinck urges that it is impossible to prevent the Germans from utterly destroying all Belgian cities before their retreat by reasoning or protesting and therefore the allies must threaten German cities.

He concludes: "Before certain adversaries the most barbarous threat is justified and is necessary because it is the only kind that they can understand."

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**THE CHURCH SERVICES****ANGLICAN CHURCHES.**

Sunday, November 22, 1914, twenty fourth Sunday after Trinity.  
 11.00 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at Holy Trinity.  
 3.00 p.m.—Service at the Institute Hall, North's Cross Road.  
 7.30 p.m.—Evening Prayer at St. Andrew's.

**ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIDNEY.**

Services—Sunday School and Bible Class, 2 p.m.  
 Evening service, 7.00 p.m.  
 Mission Band, Friday at 3.45 p.m.  
 Special welcome to all midweek services.  
 Rev. A. R. Gibson, Pastor.

**METHODIST CHURCHES.**

Minister in Charge—Rev. J. Wesley Miller B.A., B.D.  
 Sidney, on Third Street:  
 Sunday School at 10 a.m.  
 Morning Service at 11 a.m.  
 Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.  
 Choir Practice on Friday at 8 p.m.  
 North Saanich:  
 Sunday School at 2.30 p.m.  
 Sunday Evening Service at 7.30 p.m.  
 South Saanich:  
 Sunday School at 2 p.m.  
 Sunday Service at 3 p.m.  
 The Circuit Ladies' Aid meets on the Second Thursday of each month.

**CATHOLIC CHURCHES.**

Church of Assumption, South-west Saanich—Mass every Sunday at 10 a.m.  
 Church of St. Elizabeth, Sidney—Mass every 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sundays in the month, at 10 a.m.  
 Church of St. Paul, Fulford Harbor, Salt Spring Island—Mass every 4th Sunday.  
 The Catholic settlements on Pender and Mayne Islands will regularly be attended to during the week following the second Sunday.  
 The priests in charge are the Rev. Father M. M. Roncen and W. Correnraad. Address R. M. D., No. 1, Turgoose P. O. Telephone Y 11.

**HOME NURSING CLASS HAS FINISHED LECTURES**

The series of lectures of St. John's Ambulance Emergency Classes on "Home Nursing," was brought to a close on Thursday afternoon, November 19th.

At the close of the final lecture Mrs. Sidney Kelly in a few well chosen words, on behalf of the class, extended a vote of thanks to Dr. W. Gordon Cumming for his kindness in conducting the classes and for the very interesting and instructive lectures he had given.

Mrs. J. J. White proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Berquist, who has been so generous in putting a room at the disposal of the class, and Mrs. White suggested that a letter should be written him. Mrs. Simister seconded the proposal, which was carried unanimously.

Mrs. J. B. Kelly proposed a vote of thanks to the organizing secretary which was also carried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.

**BRAVO, AUSTRALIA.**

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—"Bravo, Australia. All Canada congratulates you."

The above brief message, sent to Premier Fisher, of Australia, was this afternoon dispatched by Sir George Foster, Acting Premier of the Dominion. It is hardly necessary to explain that the sending of the cable was due to the success of the second-class Australian cruiser Sydney, of the Australian navy, in bringing to a close the career on the Indian Ocean of the German commerce destroyer, the cruiser Emden.

**CAME TO AN UNDERSTANDING.**

As a result of a conversation between the Reeve and Councillors of the Saanich Municipality and Mr. E. H. Cottrell, the latter has decided to withdraw his application for a writ to quash the recently passed pavements and waterworks by-law. The Council has explained that it is the intention to ask for legislation at the next session of the Legislature which will remove Mr. Cottrell's objection with respect to the assessment. The latter already is in the hands of a solicitor, who has been instructed to put the municipalities requests in the form of a private bill. Mr. Cottrell is reserving the right to criticize the policy of the by-laws on the platform but no steps will be taken in the courts meanwhile. This obstacle removed it will be possible for the Council to authorize the printing of debentures under the two measures named.

**MR. TEMPLEMAN.**

The Colonist pays a generous tribute to the character of the late Mr. Templeman, which will be keenly appreciated by the relatives and friends of the deceased gentleman. Our contemporary says:

"He was not a man to make many close personal friends, but those who knew him intimately esteemed him highly. His integrity was never challenged, even by those who were his staunchest political opponents. At one time he possessed much political power in this community, but he never sought to turn it to his personal advantage or employed it in a spirit of enmity to those who were not of his own party. Indeed, his loyalty to his friends was not infrequently to his personal disadvantage; he certainly did not misuse his position to the injury of his opponents individually. A practical printer, an experienced newspaper man and a writer of ability, he filled an honored place in Canadian journalism."

"The many acts of kindness of which he has been the author are unknown to the general community, for the goodness of his heart kept his

left hand in ignorance of what his right hand was doing. He straightened out the troubles of others, and won gratitude by his unassuming solicitude for those who have found their life strewn with hardships.

Faithful to his friends, and always open and above board to his political opponents, his life was such that we do not believe there was one action in it which he himself regretted. And that is a testimony that few can bear at the moment when they hear the last summons.

"To what extent the death of Mrs. Templeman, which took place only a few months ago, may have contributed to his own, no one can tell. He and she were very greatly attached to each other, and their children all died in early infancy, the mutuality of their interests was exceptionally strong. When she passed away he seemed to loosen his grip on things, and, while the immediate cause of his death was a sudden and unexpected illness, possibly he had no great desire to live. He had accomplished all that he could have expected in a journalistic and political way, and the ties that bound him to life were not many. We are, sincerely sorry to record his death, and to his few surviving relatives we extend an expression of sympathy, which we know voices the sentiment of the entire community."

**GUARD AGAINST DISEASE.**

Ottawa, Nov. 10.—The Department of Customs has issued an order prohibiting the importation of cattle, hay, straw, etc., from Illinois, Pennsylvania. The outbreak of foot and mouth disease has spread from Michigan and Indiana to these two states. Importation of cattle from Michigan and Indiana was prohibited by an order issued on October 17th last.

**LEFT ON TUESDAY LAST.**

A half company of engineers, approximately fifty men, left Vancouver for Ottawa on Tuesday last. An entire company is being mobilized at the capital for the second contingent and the force mentioned has been mustered in this Province to make up the complement. Some of the volunteer enlisted are from the City of Victoria. Monday was a comparatively quiet day at the Willows camp, further details in connection with the

mobilization of the 30th battalion of infantry receiving attention. Although no explicit instructions have been received from the Department of Militia, orders are expected any day directing the B. C. Horse, now in camp at Vernon, to assemble in Victoria. There was a church parade on Sunday, when "A" Company of the battalion, under Capt. A. Bruce Pooler, attended services at the St. Columbia Church. Rev. R. G. McBeth, M.C., preached, his text being: "Thou therefore, endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ."

**TO THE MEMORY OF LORD ROBERTS.**

Touching reference was made by the Dean of Columbia in the course of his sermon on Sunday last to the tragically sudden and unexpected death of Lord Roberts, the world renowned soldier and former commander-in-chief of the British army. As soon as the date of the funeral is authentically known arrangements will be made for a memorial service in Christ Church Cathedral. Morning and evening services closed with impressive rendering of Chopin's Funeral March, and the Dead March in Saul.

**SPECIAL WAR SESSION****COST CANADA \$300,000**

Ottawa, Nov. 2.—The special war session of Canada's twelfth Parliament held last summer cost the country \$300,000, so far as the House of Commons was concerned. It was the cheapest as well as the shortest session in the history of the Lower Chamber.

The \$300,000 spent was made up of mileage expenses of members and the indemnity of \$20 per day.

One of these days the new explosive, turpentine, will get in its deadly work in the ranks of the enemy and then some people will wish they had not spoken in levity of the man who was General Sam Hughes' orderly in South Africa.

Swift's Hams and Bacon, the best on the market. Your orders will receive prompt attention at the Local Butchers.

Try our Hams and Bacon.—P. Burns & Co.

**Liquor Act 1910**

(Section 35)

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 16th day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for the grant of a license for the sale of liquor by retail in and upon the premises known as the "Deep Bay Hotel," situated at Deep Bay, upon the lands described as part of Section Twenty-one (21), Range 3 West, North Saanich, and more particularly described as:—

COMMENCING at a point five hundred and forty-six (546) feet from the south-east corner of Section Twenty-one, Range 3 West, said point being on the line between ranges 2 and 3 West; thence North along the Range Line seven hundred and sixty-eight feet and one half (768½) feet to the north-east corner of said Section 21, Range 3 West; thence west seven hundred and twenty-one and one-half (721½) feet to the shore line of the Saanich Inlet; thence following the shore line of the Saanich Inlet in a southerly direction to an intersection with a line drawn westward through the point of commencement; thence east along the last mentioned line three hundred and ninety-eight (398-4-10) feet to the point of commencement, the whole containing by measurement nine and eighteen hundredths (9.18) acres.

Dated this 16th day of Nov., 1914.

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 Saturday, Nov. 28th

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**GILLETTS**  
 EATS LYE BIRD  
 CLEANS-DISINFECTS

**FINAL NOTICE**

We beg to call the attention of our delinquent subscribers to the fact that this is the last issue of the Sidney and Islands Review they will receive until such times as their arrears are fully paid up. The label on your paper tells you how far you are in arrears. This week we are going over our lists and all names not paid in advance will be removed. In order not to miss any of the numbers please send in the amount at once.

**THE SIDNEY AND ISLANDS REVIEW**



# VISIT TO BERLIN WAS RECORDED IN DIARY

A Dutch friend of a correspondent of the London Express who has been in Germany for the past six weeks or so kept a diary, which has been forwarded from the Hague to London, and is reprinted in the Express. It is absolutely authentic, was made by a man, who was on the lookout for news and is by no means without skill in expressing himself. From this we get a glimpse into the very heart of Germany to-day, and see some of the things that the German authorities are trying so hard to keep from the foreign public. The correspondent was astonished at the general attitude of the Germans with whom he came in contact, one would suppose of the better business class. Hatred of Britain is with them a universal passion. They speak highly of the French, and they despise the Russians though their soldiers have a terror of the Cossacks, who, they are told, cut their prisoners in pieces. They believe that if Britain had not entered the war it would have been nearly over by this time. They are by no means confident of victory. There was little enthusiasm displayed anywhere. "Our enemies are really too strong for us," said one man.

The authorities are making persistent efforts to arouse enthusiasm. When the fall of Antwerp appeared imminent the people of Berlin were advised to get their flags ready. They are told that they are expected to raise their flags when a victory is achieved, but to take them down again every night. This may be the reason the visitor was struck by the general absence of flags. When the Germans entered Antwerp the flags flew obediently, but the German people are asking themselves what good is Antwerp now that it has been taken? The idea that it was seized in order that the German armies might more safely retire from France and Belgium does not appear to have occurred to them. Early in September a favorite joke with the people of Berlin was, "No victory to-day." It meant that a daily victory was becoming the usual thing. Now when they say "No Victory to-day," it seems to mean "We'll have a defeat to-morrow."

## A Deserted City.

The streets of Berlin are crowded with wounded. Thousands of soldiers go about with their arms in slings, with their heads bandaged. In fact the wounded soldiers are about the only crowds in the city. When the diarist arrived in the city and went to the hotel, though it was only ten o'clock at night, it was shrouded in darkness. The lobby that was once haunted by a fashionable throng was tenanted by a couple of old waiters. Only one of the five lifts were working. The mail boxes on the desk were empty; the bar was closed. Outside in the street, when he went for a walk, he was stopped by a number of beggars, something that had never happened to him in Berlin before. The policemen carry revolvers at their belts. They are all old men. The young policemen are at the front. In fact, he says, "Everyone is at the front."

## Fear a Coal Famine.

Among the unemployed in Berlin are thousands of servant girls, and their plight is a hard one. The authorities are so busy caring for the wives of soldiers and for their Socialist workmen that they have no time for the servant girls. The Socialists have votes, the girls have not. There is a great fear that there will be a coal shortage in Berlin this winter, even before Christmas. Apartment houses that usually have the heat turned on about October 1 have announced an indefinite postponement of this rite. The prevailing sentiment in Berlin through October was impatience and fear at the resistance of Verdun. The people could not understand why it had not fallen like other forts. Because the Crown Prince was in command of the army there the heart of the people had been set on its falling. The Crown Prince, indeed before the check at Verdun, was the most popular man in Germany. When speaking of the other royal commanders of armies the people of Berlin smile pityingly.

They recognize only one great military hero now. That is von Hindenburg, who was summoned from his retirement to command the German and Austrian armies in Poland. All sorts of associations are deluging him with telegrams and messages of congratulation. It is said that the Kaiser promised to make him a prince. Von Kluk appears to be getting less than his due. "Everybody terms his adventures a national misfortune," says the writer. There is some anxiety about the Kaiser. Nobody in Berlin seems to know where he is. The papers keep on saying "the Kaiser is with his people," but this is too vague. It is said that he never was on the eastern frontier at all, and that his headquarters are near Sedan. He

moves about but always secretly. His health is said not to be good. He appears haggard and suffers from continual headaches. The correspondent doubts if ever again there can be any friendly relations between the Germans and the British. From the college professor to the bootblack the overmastering sentiment throughout Germany is "hatred of the British, hatred and a creeping fear."

## CANADIAN NICKLE BULK OF WORLD'S OUTPUT.

Conservative Commission Report on  
Rivalry of Maritime Nations  
For Its Possession.

Ottawa, Nov. 10.—Dealing with Canada's nickle mining industry, the monthly publication of the Conservation Commission says that Canada produces eighty per cent. of the world's output of nickle.

In 1913 the Canadian Copper Company's smelter, at Copper Cliff, in the Sudbury district, treated 665,000 tons of ore, containing over 44,000,000 pounds of nickle, or about ninety per cent. of the total output of Canada. The nickle was recovered as matte and shipped to the United States for refining. The report adds: "Pure nickle is employed in small amounts for a number of purposes, because of its strength and durability and its white color, which resists tarnishing. Through the importance of pure nickle is likely to grow, the chief use of the material is in the production of alloys, particularly nickle steel, in which the greater part of the nickle now refined, is employed. Steel containing from two and a half to three per cent. of nickle has certain of its properties greatly improved, so that for many purposes it is replacing ordinary structural steels. Its value for armor plate has long been known, and the rivalry of the great maritime nations in the building of dreadnoughts is one of the causes for the recent increased demand for nickle. In 1913, Canada exported 43,341,307 pounds of nickle contained in ore or matte, to the United States, and 4,826,783 pounds to the United Kingdom."

## POULTRY NOTES

### ABOUT EXERCISE.

Exercise and good feeding are inseparable. In a state of nature fowls have to forage vigorously for about all the food they get. We may suppose that occasionally they find a full meal quickly, but most of what they get to eat comes little by little. So in the semi-natural conditions which are found on many farms the fowls forage for most of what they get, and like the wild fowls, though not to the same extent, their productiveness is limited to a short season. On the farm there is rarely such varied abundance of food easily accessible that the fowls suffer for lack of exercise. With well fed hens, as kept by poultry keepers who try to feed for good results, the case is different. Good feeding tends to make fowls sluggish. The proper digestion and assimilation of food depend on the hens taking enough exercise to keep them in good physical condition. Experience has shown that this must be, in part at least, compulsory. The ingenuity of the poultry keeper solves this question by giving the hens their whole grain buried in litter so that to get it they must scratch for it. Those who have adopted this method (most progressive poultry keepers are of the number) have sometimes made the mistake of compelling the fowls to take too much exercise. All that is necessary is enough to keep the digestion sound.

### GRIT IS ESSENTIAL.

A good supply of clean sharp grit should be always accessible to the hens. Sometimes a loss of appetite

is due to lack of grit. I have seen hens that refused to eat, suddenly recover their appetites when furnished with grit. They would pick up a few pieces of grit and then begin to eat food which perhaps ten minutes before they had refused. Your hens may do without grit for a long time without showing the effects of it, but the digestive system will be slowly and surely breaking down, as you will find out when too late to remedy matters.

New York, Nov. 11.—New York is full of high-class crooks and flimflammers. Europe has literally dumped her museum of artistic black-mailers, swindlers and light-fingered gentry, into this country. With Monte Carlo, Paris and London dead they have come here to make a living. The cafes and lobster palaces along Broadway at night are now dotted with this new class, who are the real elite in the ranks of unlawful money-getters. There are among them bediamonded adventuresses, comely as Cleopatra, with physiques to rival that of Venus de Milo and wits keen and ever alert for unsuspecting gentlemen who have weaknesses for feminine charms; there are counterfeit counts and earls galore, all on the still hunt for the long green. The night life of Europe is under military regime—to be exact—but to those who thrive in the shadows it is dead, inert. Their mecca now is New York. Here they know there is always a fresh crop of these individuals vulgarly known as "suckers." And the demimonde and other swell crooks are arriving by every steamer.

In one prominent Broadway lobsterpalace the other night a detective who spends much of his time fettering through the night life of his city counted half a dozen strangers, all foreigners, and all branded with that unmistakable stamp of dishonesty that a good detective recognizes on sight. The women are more artful than the men in slipping into a niche in the night life. Most of them are stunning of face and figure; their foreign manserims are resistless to many opulent individuals that frequent the cafes. The problem of these foreigners has already been felt by the police. Stool pegions are daily bringing in reports of this kind and that new arrival, or how so-and-so was relieved of a quantity of money and was afraid or ashamed to report it to the police.

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A demonstration will convince you. Prices  
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# Chants of Hate in Germany

From The Toronto Mail and Empire

We have cherished the illusion that the British, the Canadian and most of the American press hold very positive opinions regarding the war, and have expressed them with great vigor. Since reading the translation of several articles from leading German papers in the London Express, we have abandoned the notion, and have come to the conclusion that we must be rather impartial or else that the English language is not so well adapted as the German tongue for the purpose of savage denunciation. Certainly the things that the German papers say have no counterpart in British or American journalism. They breathe an absolutely ferocious hatred and that horrible "Chant of Hate for England" that has attracted considerable attention is merely the more or less metrical expression of sentiments with which the whole population of Germany is being regaled daily by its newspapers. Such hatred could hardly spring up in a night. It is the sort of hatred that children must drink in with their mother's milk. To the average Canadian reader it must appear absolutely staggering.

## The Pirate's Tongue.

In many cases the writers have overshot the mark, and the effect is distinctly ludicrous. For example, here is a passage from the Deutsche Tageszeitung:—

"It is a crying necessity that German should replace English as the world-language. Should the English language be victorious and become the world-language, the culture of mankind will stand before a closed door and the death-knell will sound for civilization. Since the beginning of this war the moral decay of Britain has been in evidence to a terrible degree. What do we find on every hand in the Island Empire? Nothing but lies, brutality, violence and boastfulness, combined with an utter absence of manliness, dignity and sense of justice. It is indeed a melancholy spectacle. And if we turn our eyes towards its immense colonial empire towards every land where the English language prevails, we encounter the same conditions, the same fearful brutalizing influences, the complete demoralization of the human species. Here we have the reason why it is necessary for the German, and with him the German language, to conquer. And the victory once won, be it now or be it in a hundred years hence, there remains a task for the German, than which none is more important, that of forcing the German tongue on the world. On all men—not those belonging to the more cultured races only, but on men of all colors and nationalities, the German language acts as a blessing—a blessing which, coming direct from the land of God, sinks into the heart like a precious balm and ennobles it. English, the bastard tongue of the canting island pirates, must be swept from the place it has usurped and forced back into the remotest corners of Britain until it has returned to its original elements, those of an insignificant pirate dialect."

Good-bye, Britain!

If the German programme is carried out, not only will the tongue be "swept back," but those who now employ it will be reduced from their high estate. In fact, according to the Kolnische Zeitung, Great Britain is doomed to disappear. It says: "There will be no such country in existence. In its place we shall have Little Britain, a narrow strip of island territory, peopled by loutish football kickers, living on the crumbs that Germany will deign to throw them."

It goes on to say that one certain result of the war will be the disappearance of the language and childish

military system of Britain. When this happens the natives of India will arise and massacre the whites, and thus free themselves of their British overlords. Canada and the other British colonies will follow when they see that the whole burden of their military defence falls on themselves. "Then the once mighty Empire, with her naval strength represented by the few old tubs that Germany will have left her, will become the laughing-stock of the nations, the scarecrow at which children will point their fingers in disdainful glee."

## Blames Grey For It.

This same authority calls the people of the United States a "vile crew," and eloquently refers to American journalists as "contemptible curs" and a "brood of vipers" on whose "venomous heads" the German heel is shortly to be brought down. It can hardly be said that in any of the papers quoted from there is much that would pass for argument or sober discussion. But the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung finds it advisable to dispel any lingering doubt on the part of Germans that Great Britain and she alone, is responsible for the war. It says: "The shameless reports spread by our enemies attributing this criminal war to German militarism must be widely contradicted." It asserts that the guilt lies with British statesmanship, and especially with "this most invertebrate of Foreign Ministers," Sir Edward Grey. It believes that Asquith is an honest man, though presumably a fool, but Grey is summarily described as a plain liar and a weakling. Indeed it says that Grey "would serve as a remarkably faithful prototype of the Britain in his national attributes of a half-baked education hidden under a veneer of supercilious pride."

## Lloyd George the Real Villain.

The Berliner Tageblatt, however, believes that the real villain in the piece is Lloyd George, "the Welsh linen draper." It was his famous speech at the time of the Morocco incident that proved conclusively that Britain intended to attack Germany. The Lakalanzeiger is sarcastic about British protests against the laying of mines in neutral waters, and asserts that Britain is the wolf in sheep's clothing that drove Belgium into the war. Another paper says that all the protests that have been made against the shelling of the Rheims Cathedral will be as nothing to the British howls when Germany lays waste Westminster Abbey and every other "treasured monument." Nevertheless cries will not deter Germany from destroying them.

## TSING-TAU'S SURRENDER WAS UNCONDITIONAL.

Tokio, Nov. 8.—Japan is still celebrating the fall of Tsing-Tau. Extraordinary enthusiasm is manifested throughout the Empire. In every city, there are lantern processions and merriment nightly. Every house supports a flag. In Tokio, cheering crowds serenaded the high offices of the army and navy and the diplomatic representatives of the allies. The popularity of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is shown by the recognition everywhere of Great Britain's share in the victory. Imperial edicts congratulate the British as well as the Japanese warriors.

The admiralties of Great Britain and Japan have exchanged congratulations, and the municipality of Tokio cabled congratulations and thanks to King George.

It is stated that the combatants who were not captured during the final assaults upon Tsing-Tau will be surrendered formally on November 10. Every steamer in the harbor of Kiau

Chau was sunk and navigation has been made perilous by the mines. It is understood that the terms of surrender were practically unconditional. Among the rumors such as are always set afloat at a time like this one was that Governor Meyer Waldeck, of Kiau Chau, was mortally wounded and committed suicide. This gained some credence despite the fact that the German governor conducted the negotiations for the surrender of the town. It is also reported that the garrison of the coast forts fought up to the last minute and then tried to escape by a train, firing their small arms as they fled. Many, it is said, did escape across the bay in junks and are now being pursued.

## GERMAN NEWSPAPERS ARE UNDER WARNING.

Dominion Government Puts Stop To Anti-British Campaign in the Canadian West.

Ottawa, Nov. 3.—So persistent is the anti-British campaign in some German newspapers of Western Canada that the Government has been obliged to deal drastically with the situation. Orders were issued to-day to the military authorities at Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Edmonton, to notify all newspapers in their districts that the further publication of articles of a seditious nature, calculated to incite anti-British sentiment of a dangerous character, would be followed immediately by suppression of the newspapers. The instructions are so specific that an immediate stoppage of the anti-British and anti-French and anti-Russian campaign will be accomplished in a few days, and its repetition will not again be possible.

The decision to adopt extreme measures has been tardy, the government hoping that the campaign would end without interference.

The Government will also compel these German newspapers to print the British white paper showing the British case against Germany in the war.

## RICH AND POOR ARE BOTH IN THE LONG BREAD LINE.

American Commissioner Serving 400,000 Meals Daily in Brussels.

London, Nov. 10.—Provisions sent to Brussels by the American Commission for the relief of Belgium already are supplying 400,000 meals daily, and plans are now complete for carrying on a similar work throughout that part of Belgium occupied by the Germans.

Those people who are able to pay are being charged five cents for the meals. The meal costs fifteen cents, and rich and poor stand in line for these meals, as it is the only way they can be fed.

There ought to be no difference of opinion as to whether the British navy or the Monroe Doctrine prevents the Kaiser sending over his soldiers from Germany. The Monroe Doctrine is only a "scrap of paper," while the navy suggests another sort of scrap.

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## LOCALS and PERSONALS

Mr. George Finlay paid a short business visit to Vancouver one day last week.

The Ladies Guild of St. Andrew's Church will meet next Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Halsteth.

Mrs. D. W. Strachan, of Tranquille Sanitarium Ranch, Kamloops, is visiting Mrs. A. Raeburn Gibson, her sister, for a few days.

Mrs. W. R. Armstrong spent this week in Victoria at the bedside of her sister, who has been ill in the hospital for some time past.

In St. Paul's Presbyterian Church Rev. A. R. Gibson will occupy the pulpit next Sunday evening and will preach from the text "Is the Kaiser God's Mouthpiece."

Mr. and Mrs. Graham and family, of Victoria, motored out to Sidney yesterday and will spend the weekend in town the guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Tester.

Mr. Horace Westmorland, who joined the forces in Victoria as soon as the war broke out, left the city on Wednesday with his family to take a position on the permanent staff at Halifax.

Messrs. J. Roberts, Geo. Brethour and W. Pollard went hunting deer on Salt Spring Island last Saturday. They returned home with three very fine specimens, and report that deer are quite plentiful on the island this year.

Owing to the delay in the arrival of clams the cannery was not able to open on Monday as announced last week. But it is now running full blast with a full staff of white labor in charge. Those clams will certainly go into the cans now.

A general meeting of the Conservative Association of North Saanich is called for Saturday evening, November 28th, at 7.30 o'clock in Berquist's small hall. A good deal of important business will be brought up for discussion and all members are requested to be present.

These cold days are hard on the wood pile. But don't get discouraged, Mr. David Craig, the blacksmith has plenty more on hand which he can deliver on short notice. He can also bring his gasoline saw around and cut it into stove lengths for you. His price is very reasonable.

"Charlie's Aunt is the title of a play to be put on in Berquist's hall about the first week in January by the members of the local dramatic club, the proceeds of which will be devoted to helping those in need of assistance in this district. Later on the same organization will stage the comedy entitled "An Irish Eden."

Mrs. Alan Campbell will receive for the first time at her new home, Seventh street south, on Thursday, November 26th, and afterwards on the first Thursday of each month.

Miss Emma Pengelley, of Woodstock Ontario, well known in musical circles in the East, and sister of Mrs. Alan Campbell, will receive with her on Thursday.

Mr. Cecil E. Ross, Victoria representative of the Western Life Assurance Company, with head offices at Winnipeg, Manitoba, spent Friday of last week in Sidney instructing the newly appointed agent, A. E. Moore, in his duties as representative of this progressive insurance company in this district. If you are thinking of putting on some more life insurance it will pay you to look the local agent up and let him show you the many merits of the twenty-payment life and endowment policies issued by the Western Life.

The regular monthly Church of England service will be held at the Institute hall, Horth's Cross Road on Sunday next at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Clifford Brethour, of the 88th Fusiliers, Victoria, spent the week end in Sidney visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Brethour.

Miss Muriel Brethour spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Brethour. She was accompanied by Misses Olive and Thelma Gowen.

Seabrook Young, Sidney's popular dry goods store, are making a special offer in this issue which will be of great interest to the ladies. See their ad on page six.

The Methodist Church Choir are to repeat their rendering of the cantata "Under the Palms." It will take place on Monday evening, November 23rd, in the South Saanich Methodist church.

It is proposed to open a Sunday school in connection with the Church of England at the Institute hall, on Horth's Cross Road, on Sunday afternoon, November 29th, at three o'clock.

Colonel Roosevelt says he knows positively that two nations have plans to seize New York and San Francisco, and hold them for ransom. Probably it would be a breach of neutrality as towards Germany to name one of them.

When the Russian forward movement becomes strong and the forces of Belgium, France and Britain on their side get the enemy going, the German army of the East and the German army of the West will be in danger of being swept into a shattering collision with each other.

The Sidney Island launch met with an accident last Saturday and has been up on the ways at Williams' repair depot most of this week. She sprung a leak while coming across in the heavy weather of last Saturday and during the night quietly settled to the bottom while tied up to a pier behind the breakwater. She was baled out when the tide went down and then floated onto the ways where she received the attention of Mr. C. F. Williams.

## INITIATE NEW MEMBERS.

In addition to the usual order of business at the regular meeting of the International Order of Good Templars on Monday evening last, there was the exercises connected with the initiation of new members. The latter part of the evening was in charge of the young ladies of the lodge, who provided a most entertaining programme. Some very good jokes were enjoyed at the expense of some of the men who received no permanent injury therefrom. The meeting will take place next Monday as usual in Berquist's small hall.

## CHOIR BANQUET.

Friday evening last, after the usual choir practice held in Wesley Methodist Church, the choir betook themselves from the church to participate in a banquet being arranged in the spacious dining room of the Sidney Restaurant. The tables were beautifully arranged, tastefully decorated and laden with a delicious repast. Twenty-five members of the choir sat down to partake of the delights for the inner man and to enjoy a time of social intercourse. After the meal had been finished a programme of readings and toasts was carried out. The toast to the king was proposed by Mr. W. I. Land, choirmaster and chairman. The choir responded by singing the National Anthem. The toast of the Church was proposed by Mr. Lait and responded to on behalf of the Church by Mr. Simister. The toast to "Our Soldiers and Sailors" was proposed by Mr. J. Rippon, and replied to by Messrs. Cooper and

Lait. The toast to the ladies was proposed by Mr. Alfred Critchley and Mrs. Simister responded on behalf of the ladies. Rev. J. Wesley Miller then proposed the toast to the Choir, dwelling at length upon its valuable services. A toast was also included in this to the organist and orchestra. The choirmaster, Mr. W. I. Land, replied on behalf of the choir, speaking of his plans and ideals for choir work. Mr. Marshall replied on behalf of the orchestra.

Readings were given by Rev. Mr. Miller, Miss O. Williams and Mr. Land, which were rendered between the different toasts. All seemed to enjoy themselves and the gathering broke up with the singing of some patriotic songs.

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COAL—Delivered in Sidney, Nutt Coal \$8.80; Lump Coal \$9.80. Sidney Rapid Transit Company.

EGGS WANTED.—Must be new laid and good size, clean and carefully packed. Shipments must be made daily. State price delivered at Victoria depot to P. O. Box 258, Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A beautiful driving mare, very gentle and easy to manage; also democrat and set of harness. D. A. Downey, Deep Cove.

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PEARS, LARGE TINS ..... 30c per tin.  
PINEAPPLE, in Heavy Syrup ..... 9 tins for \$1.00  
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PEARS, in Heavy Syrup ..... 6 tins for \$1.00  
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PEACHES, in Heavy Syrup ..... 7 tins for \$1.00  
PORK AND BEANS IN TOMATO SAUCE, Special Introductory Offer, 2 tins for 25c. Don't forget to put two on your next list.

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BEST B. C. REFINED GRANULATED SUGAR \$1.45  
100 lb. sack \$7.10; 20 lb. sack . . . . .

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